

CUBAN PRO-CONSULS

Following the Example of Mark Hanna and the Trust-They Loot Cuba From End to End

It is as true now as when Patrick Henry said it that the only way we have to judge of the future is by the past. The past teaches us that whenever and wherever a nation has undertaken to govern subject colonies by appointees sent from the conquering nation, an era of corruption has followed. That was one of the results of imperialism pointed out by the populist papers as soon as the tendency was shown to start this nation on a career of imperialism. Pro consuls from the days of the Caesars to the present time have never failed to feather their own nests. The frauds discovered in the Cuban postal service are no surprise to populists. It is just what every honest respectable man foresaw. The New York Post comments upon the Cuban thieves in the following language:

A great deal of unnecessary indignation is being expended on our thieving officials in Cuba. This is to condemn them unheard. If Rathbone, Newby & Co. were to state their real defence, what would it be? Why, they would say to Hanna, and all the Republican Expansionists from the President down, "What are you making such a row about? We are doing only what you incited and encouraged us to do. You have dangled before the American people the huge money profits to be made out of Expansion, very well, we are simply taking our share of the loot. Expansionists call it—or solidifying and retaining the fruits of victory in a war for humanity."

As against Hanna and the other vulgar and tardy imperialists this defence is perfect. They picked out their subordinates, picked out the worst, and made out of a golden opportunity if you get swine get their snouts in the trough, will they not eat? Of course, the head drovers at Washington are now overwhelmed with surprise and pain at the news that the pigs were in their kind. The animals will be removed at once. But why were they ever allowed to get at the good feeding in Cuba? Why did the President violate his solemn pledge not to allow it? In his last annual message he said, "It will be my constant aim in the administration of government in our new possessions to make honest, character, and merit essential to appointment to office."

The fitting comment on this smug promise is made by the daily unfolding scandal of the Cuban Post-office. Even the first thing that was done by direction of the President, that the control of the Cuban postal system was taken away from the military government of the island. Then to administer it Hanna named one of his Ohio campaigners. When the political situation in Ohio was considered grave last fall, Rathbone was sent for in hot haste to come from Havana and save the imperilled policy of Expansion. The expenses of his trip, \$2,000, were charged to the Cuban Treasury—thus illustrating while helping to save, Expansion. At that very time the stealing was going on in the islands. Beginning with July last the postal receipts were suddenly cut in half. This astonishing reduction continued for eight or nine months, but Rathbone and his auditors thought it the most natural thing in the world. So it was until the change in the amount of \$20,000 a year for the support of so wonderful an official as he. All was of a piece. In addition to the stealing and overcharges, Rathbone and his coparceners appear to have been going into every speculative business venture to ease their own pockets. Officially and privately they were living up to the proud boast of McKinley's next friend, Congressman Grosvenor, that the Republican party was going to make every dollar it could out of the islands it had taken from Spain.

But worth the misdeeds of those miserable creatures would be quite misdirected. They are but the exponents as they are the victims, of a system and a policy. At the very moment the Cabinet was sitting in "shocked" consultation over these Cuban disclosures, the Senate was exhibiting Expansion in almost the same light or a gigantic game of extravagance and graft. The armorplate controversy comes down essentially to this—shall the Government allow contractors to make a confessedly exorbitant profit out of our alleged necessities as a "world power"? The Republicanists admitted that the price charged was inexorably excessive, but as an Imperial Power we must have the ships and permit the armor-plate makers to pocket their enormous profits. Yet we blame the Cuban thieves for wanting a little expansion money in their pockets.

IMPERIALISTIC THIEVES

How They Looted the Island of Cuba Described by a German Editor Who Has Watched Them

The following article describing the modus operandi of McKinley's Imperialistic thieves who have been raiding the island of Cuba is translated from Frede Prusse published at Lincoln, Neb. The most widely circulated German paper in the United States. We com-

ment it to the readers of the Independent:

After the treaty of Paris was concluded the anti-imperialists asserted that the war for humanity would develop into one of conquest. They predicted that the suppression of the Philippines would require great sacrifices of money and lives and that it would take years. They declared that the constitution is not compatible with a colonial policy and that the constitution will be the one to suffer. They said that the colonial policy would produce corruption and scandals. These prophets among whom there were such distinguished men as Hoar, Reed, Carnegie, Schurz, etc., were denounced as "traitors," "mugwumps," "little Americans."

Nobody can deny that all the prophecies have come to be true sooner than anybody anticipated it. There was the liberation of Cuba, in which the whole nation stood by the administration undivided, has developed into a war for the conquest of the riches of the Philippines which lasts now for a year and a half without any prospect of ending. How severely the people of Porto Rico a law has been passed that is contrary to our constitution and our history. Porto Rico is ours but it is not a part of the U. S., its citizens are not American citizens, but citizens of the state of Porto Rico that is not a part of the U. S. and between the island under the sovereignty of the U. S.

And as if it were to prove the correctness of the prediction of corruption also, we have now the news about the scandalous administration of the postal affairs of Cuba. How severely did we denounce the Spanish administration of Cuba! How many grand speeches have been made to prove that the Cubans are incapable of honest self-government! And now these shocking revelations!

If only one official had been a thief there would be no reason for strong excitement. There are black sheeps everywhere! But the whole administration of the postal service has been corrupt, dishonesty prevailed in it everywhere; money belonging to Cuba has been squandered by American capitalists. That these things could go on for months as a disgrace. Four high and several lower officials of the Cuban postal service are in jail or under charges, and others are to follow.

The director of post offices who led a luxurious life at the expense of Cuban funds only a few days before the arrest of Newby declared that the accounts have been found in perfect order. He even praised the thief who has been the first victim of the detection of these crimes for zealous and efficient service. By order of the president promulgated at Havana July 21, 1899 the director of post offices is authorized to establish and discontinue post offices, to appoint and remove all officials of the postal service and fix their salaries, to make all regulations for the postal service in the island of Cuba, and especially for handling of postal funds and award all contracts for the postal office department of Cuba, and especially for the transportation of mails. This man had an absolute control over the post offices of Cuba—he had more power than our postmaster general who divides the same authority with congress.

Who was intrusted with this power? Was it a man appointed for his character and his ability?

Rathbone has been post office inspector and proved quite a good man for this service. Harrison appointed him fourth assistant postmaster general, whose principal duty is the removal of postmasters of the defeated party and the nomination of men of the victorious party. When Mark Hanna was elected U. S. senator from Ohio in 1888, a committee of the senate of Ohio investigated that election and reported that on January 9, 1888 an attempt had been made to bribe John C. Otis, a member of the assembly of Ohio, to vote for Hanna; that Henry H. Boyce was the man who attempted the bribe; that Major E. G. Rathbone and Major Chas. P. Mckay, as agents of Marcus A. Hanna, instructed and aided said Henry H. Boyce to attempt the bribery. Other acts of like nature were charged to Rathbone but it was impossible to prove them by judicial evidence.

The administration is bound in duty to investigate the scandal fully and to the bottom, to deliver all culprits to justice and to spare none. Governor general Wood has started the investigation with laudable energy. Let him carry it through without hindrance and in time we might regain the confidence of the Cubans and of other nations in the purity of our intentions. At present this confidence is badly shattered.

When the populists proposed an income tax and the supreme court decided that it was unconstitutional, the party still declared for it in their platforms. They simply disagreed with the court and proposed a constitutional amendment or a reorganization of the court itself. This was denounced as anarchy by the whole republican press. But just watch how they act when a judge renders a decision that is in the interest of the people. They ridicule and denounce the judge, and in some instances have actually advised that such decisions should be disregarded. Judge Lochren a short time ago rendered a decision in a case where a Porto Rican was brought before him. The decision in effect declared that the constitution follows the flag. Within a week every republican editor was jumping upon Judge Lochren with both feet, declaring that the constitution was null and void, of no effect, and that no one should pay any attention to it. The following extracts from Judge Lochren's opinion:

"Our general government was founded by the men of the revolution who had rebelled against the arbitrary power asserted by Great Britain to govern her outlying colonies at the discretion of parliament. They established this government upon the asserted theory that all just powers of government come from the consent of the governed. It will be, indeed, marvelous if it is made to appear that the men who then founded our national government consented to a theory that it is capable of ruling with an unlimited power a subject people who have neither guarantees to protect them nor any voice in the government. This is foreign absolutism—the worst form of tyranny."

If the constitution does not extend to Porto Rico and our other new acquisitions of territory, congress has the untrammelled, absolute power to establish subject governments or make laws for

Colonel Edward A. Goodwin, Fortieth Infantry, reported an engagement May 14. Eighty men of the Fortieth infantry, under Captain Elliott, at Agusan, near Cagayan, Cagayan province, (Mindanao). Fully 500 strong in good position routed fifty-two killed, thirty-one Remingtons and quantity of ammunition captured; our loss killed, 2, wounded 5,

DEFAULTER RATHBONE'S HISTORY

A Creation and Political Striker for the Ohio Boss—Wholesale Republican Robberies.

Washington, D. C., May 19, 1900. (Special to the Independent.)

As the close of the present session of Congress draws near the appropriations continue to grow, and it is now estimated that the aggregate appropriations of the present session can not fall below seven hundred million dollars, and may considerably exceed that amount.

The recently enacted pension bill, providing for the grouping of disabilities and raising the pensionable limit for widows to \$250 per year income, is supposed to change somewhat the status of claimants under the act of June 27, 1890, provides for the grouping of disabilities, but as the value of disabilities are determined by the present administration, which is unfriendly to the soldiers, the general results will not be materially different so far as claimants are concerned. Undoubtedly a law will get on the rolls under this law who could not under former laws.

The Cuban Post Office scandal continues to grow in enormity as investigation proceeds and new facts are developed. It may be borne in mind that all persons so far implicated in the gigantic scandal of Cuba, are republican politicians and statesmen out of a job, who were sent to Cuba by the Hanna machine in payment for campaign work previously rendered. We are maintaining a government in Cuba pending her ability to govern herself, and the benevolent assimilation idea of the president was carried out in part by the appointment of Maj. Rathbone as Director of Posts. This man Rathbone was previously associated with the infamous Dudley in the "blocks of five" scandal in Indiana, was Mark Hanna's right hand man in the late Senatorial scandal in Ohio, and is no doubt a fit representative of the Ohio boss. Postmaster Thompson of Havana, also an Indiana man was so far advanced in republican politics that he was called "honest Thompson," but he confesses to small thefts and to falsifying the records.

Along with the sickening story runs, Al, along the line is found unembarrassed fraudulent sale of postage stamps ordered to be destroyed, etc., etc. It is claimed that but one officer in Porto Rico is under bond, and that is the Treasurer, who is required to give a bond only in the sum of \$100,000. If this condition is found to exist in the newly acquired territory within only a few miles of our shores, what must we imagine is the status of matters in the far off Philippines. The vehement exertions of the president and cabinet in the line of investigation are but the frenzied efforts of a republican household to shield their own members from the rigors of a congressional investigation, and if the ruse succeeds, but little will be heard of the matter after Congress is induced to adjourn.

Populist ideas are growing. As an evidence of this fact attention is called to recent editorial expression of the New York Journal which declares for government ownership of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines. The editorial is a very able one and urges the Kansas City democratic convention to a government ownership plank.

A prominent democratic member of Congress from New York City said recently that the Sioux Falls platform is the clearest and best he has read for years.

A movement has been started among democratic senators and members of Congress to soon Hon. G. B. McClellan of New York for the vice presidency. Mr. McClellan is only thirty five years old, but is a strong man in his party.

DENOUNCING THE COURTS

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INSURGENTS CONTINUE ACTIVE

Impossible for American Troops to Establish Civil Government in Luzon.

Gen. James M. Bell, commanding the hemp provinces of southern Luzon, has issued an order to his officers not to attempt to organize the municipal governments as prescribed by Major General Otis in his recent order, on account of the disturbed conditions. The Americans occupy only a few coast towns which the insurgents surround, constantly assailing the garrisons, which are too small to attempt operations in the surrounding country.

Major Wise, with two companies, is in Dening an important town of Sorogan, surrounded by a thousand insurgents. The Americans occupy trenches and are constantly exchanging shots with the enemy. Several regiments are needed to control each southern province, but they cannot be spared from their present positions. Another squadron of cavalry will be sent to General Bell.

On the first trouble occurring with the Moros in the southern part of Mindanao, at Cottobatto, Major Brett sent a detachment to preserve peace at a conference between two warring chiefs. During the conference the tribesmen began shooting. One of the bands fired upon the Americans from an old Spanish fort. The soldiers returned the fire, killing several of the natives, but they were unable to take the fort, although a gunboat shelled it. Major Brett is sending a larger body to punish the recalcitrants. The indications are that the army in the Philippines will necessarily be increased by several thousands before the native government can be destroyed.

The national government of the United States was created, and its powers and jurisdiction granted and limited by the federal constitution. Its powers can only be increased by amendment of that instrument.

Nothing the general government to acquire additional territory rests upon its constitutional power to make war which may result in conquest, and its like power to make treaties which may bring territory by cession. The power to govern such territory by a foreign sovereign is not a power to acquire territory, but a power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States.

"This clause authorizes congress to legislate in respect to a territory, in local as well as national matters, before its admission to statehood in the union."

"The novel doctrine that the power of congress to govern territory ceded to the United States may be confessed by a foreign sovereign, by and through the terms of the treaty of cession, and that the general government can exercise power over territory acquired by a foreign independent and in disregard of the constitution until congress, mayhap in the future, shall by its enactment see fit to extend the constitution over the territory, is contrary to the holding of the supreme court of the United States."

"The power to acquire territory by conquest is one of enumerated powers and can claim and exercise no power not granted to it by the constitution, either expressly or by necessary implication. It is clear that the general government cannot legislate over territory where the constitution is not in force, and every power derived does not extend. The constitution must be in force over a territory before the general government can have any authority to legislate respecting it. No foreign sovereign can invest the general government with any legislative power."

Numerous decisions are cited in support of his opinion, and he continues:

"It must be held that upon the cession by Spain to the United States of the province of Porto Rico, that island became a part of the dominion of the United States, as much so as Arizona or Minnesota, and that the constitution of the United States expropria vigore at once extended over that island; and that this extension of the constitution gave congress, whose primary power must come from the instrument, the authority to legislate in respect to that island as a part of the United States territory. It follows that all the provisions of the constitution in respect to personal property rights, including the right to trial by jury in criminal prosecution, became a part of the supreme law of the land."

The decision states that the military law, being the sole authority, acts of a military court were entirely legal, and the petition for a writ of habeas corpus was denied.

The Oregon Election

Seven states will hold elections prior to the presidential election of next November as follows: Oregon, June 4; North Carolina, August 2; Alabama, August 6; Arkansas, September 3; Vermont, Sept. 4; Maine, Sept. 10, and Georgia, Oct. 3. The outcome in North Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Vermont and Georgia cannot be expected to have much political significance. The elections in Maine and Oregon are usually watched with considerable interest, however, for any bearing they may have on the presidential contest. The election in Oregon will be awaited with more than usual interest this year, because it comes before both of the great national conventions.

Oregon is normally a republican state. There was fear that it might be carried for Bryan and silver in 1896, but McKinley's plurality was 2,117 in a vote of 97,537, the gold democratic ticket receiving 977 votes and the prohibition ticket 919 votes. In 1898 the republicans carried the state by 10,774 plurality. The total vote cast was considerably reduced, being only 84,513. There was no gold democratic ticket. There was a "middle-of-the-road" populist ticket, which received 2,866 votes. The prohibition ticket polled 2,213 votes.

At the Oregon election of June 4 next the test will come on the vote for congressmen.

Exports Falling Off

The monthly statement of the exports from the United States issued by the bureau of statistics shows that during April, 1900, the exports were as follows: Breadstuffs, \$18,593,718, an increase as compared with April, 1899, of 3,450,000; cattle and hogs, \$2,081,799, a decrease of \$470,000; provisions, \$13,147,288, an increase of \$508,000; cotton, 24,684,031, an increase of \$16,293,000; mineral oils, \$6,035,136, an increase of \$1,738,000. For the last ten months the total exports of these articles amounted to \$215,087,300, as against \$274,443,236 for the same period in 1899.

Sharpley Cream Separators—Profitable dairying.

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Necessary for the Public to Assume Control of their Management.

A public utility is something of use to the individual but in possession of all the people in common. For example: Every one has the same equal rights to the use of a street; yet were each one to make use of their right to erect poles and string wires for electric light and power, telephone or telegraph, along, or lay water pipes or a railroad track on this street, for his individual benefit or profit, the result would be not only disastrous to every individual so doing, but would also destroy all usefulness of the street. To prevent this and at the same time enable the securing of any or all such services, the people, the individual in the aggregate, agree to waive so much of their individual rights in the matter as may be necessary and delegate them to some one who is to exercise them as a monopoly.

Herbert Spencer, in "Man versus State," says: "The liberty which a citizen enjoys is to be measured by the relative paucity of the restraints which the government imposes on him; these should not be increased beyond the point needful for maintaining the liberties of his fellows against his aggressions." But, since in the minds of most men a rectified evil is equivalent to an achieved good, it is difficult to distinguish the one from the other, to draw or define the boundaries which should not be overstepped.

As the general public cannot manage or operate railroads, etc., except through its government, and as the individual cannot occupy the street or occupy the right of eminent domain and condemn private property for right of way, therefore it is evident that government must either exercise these functions itself, or confer them upon some particular body.

As it is unquestionable that all public utilities are, and by their nature must be, monopolies, therefore it is clear that private ownership is not conducive to the public welfare.

Supposing, for instance, that a corporation had successfully removed all competition in its particular line of business, had become a monopoly so powerful as to endanger the commonwealth; and further supposing that a return to former conditions, by abolishing the monopoly or trust, were neither desirable nor possible; would not that be a sufficient reason for the omnipotent state to intervene, and, assuming ownership, conduct that particular business on the same plan as the mails—not for a profit, but as a service at cost. Today there are no combines, rings or corners dealing and speculating in postage stamps. Their price is the same to every one throughout the country, no discriminations, no special privileges, and, strange to say, no complaints.

The private owner would thereby be deprived of no right that is not the common right of all. He would not be restrained beyond the point needful for maintaining the liberties of his fellows against his aggressions. Negative coercion being inadequate, it is the duty of the state to apply positive coercion to achieve the same end.

The Hon. Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the interstate commerce commission of the United States—the highest authority on the subject in the land—confesses and declares publicly "that transportation is and from the nature of things must be monopolistic; that this monopoly can operate for its services whatever it pleases, can transport one man's goods free and confiscate another's for charges, and the United States government is powerless to prevent it. Cities are destroyed, whole districts made deserts by discrimination in rates and by secret rebates. The Standard Oil, the coal and nearly all the other giant trusts owe their existence largely to discriminations in rates between persons and places, and every cent of the immense sums exacted from the traffic beyond a reasonable charge for service is a tax levied by the idle possessor of special privileges on those who work. Under pretense of charges for transportation, hundreds of millions of dollars

are yearly taken from those who earned them. Today, nails, wire, etc., are 150 per cent higher than they were a year ago. Not on account of any shortage of iron or coal, for there is as much in sight as there ever has been; not on account of any increase in cost of production, for the methods of taking the staples from the earth and manufacturing articles of use are constantly and progressively cheapening cost, and wages, if raised at all, have surely not risen more than ten percent.

Wherefore this raise of 150 per cent? Because the discrimination in rates of transportation breaks down, ruins and removes competition, and when this has been accomplished and the monopoly thereby established enables the monopolists to arbitrarily fix prices, not according to cost of services rendered, but according to cost of ability of the consumer to pay. All lines of transportation leading to mines are in the hands of the monopoly or trust. It does not need to own all the mines nor the factories, but every mine and every factory and every article making use of the manufactured articles must pay the tax assessed or quit work. This discrimination by secret rebates is, of course, not admitted by the parties in collusion, but cannot be concealed in exports. John H. Gates, manager of the steel and wire trusts testified before the industrial commission last fall that they were exporting their products and selling them to foreigners at a less price than at home. Ex-Congressman, J. D. Warner of New York gives the exact figures: "I was in the city of New York, and saw \$340,000 worth of steel wire, per 100 pounds at home, \$4.13, abroad, \$2.20."

David Davis, Justice of the United States Supreme Court, said: "Great corporations and consolidated monopolies are fast seizing the avenues of power that lead to the control of the government."

By a recent act of congress, the rule states through procured legislation and corrupted courts; that by means of cunning lobbyists and crafty corporation lawyers, the rights of the people become the private property of these monopolists. The moral sense as well as the material justice of the people is being destroyed by private ownership of public utilities. Public ownership and operation at cost would sweep away these evils by removing the incentive—the enormous sums that a few can legally but unjustly secure from the people without recompense through monopolized private ownership.

But to attempt to change this under present system of electing irresponsible but absolute rulers were vain indeed. As long as the people is powerless to enact its will into law, is dependent on these short-lived politicians, who are as fickle as the sun shines, over whom it has no control whatever, these conditions will prevail. The inhabitants of the state of Michigan are rated in intelligence second to none in the world; there is no city of its size in the union more progressive and better governed than Detroit, yet, in protecting "vested rights" of powerful corporations, sixteen senators defied the whole state, governor and all, and five judges legally prevented the citizens of Detroit from expressing their opinion at the ballot box, although it was law that the voters had done, and more than 6,000 voters had demanded it.

The first and most important step to be taken, therefore, must be to place the people in control of the government; the people must be made the court of last resort. This can be done by the system of direct election, by means of which the people are enabled to make their own laws, not according to the interests of a class, but according to the real wants of all the people. Laws thus enacted are part of the constitution; no legislative body can alter or amend them, no executive veto them, no court declare them void. It needs no argument for American citizens to appreciate a system which by increasing the power of the ballot, correspondingly decreases that of the officials until they really are, what they should be, systematic slaves to the masters of the people—F. F. Ingram, President of the Municipal lighting commission of Detroit.

Need a Leader

The following private letter contains so much that is of interest to the readers of this paper that we print it entire. It is from a distinguished citizen scholar of New York.

Please accept thanks for your interesting letter of April 26th. I also received the marked copy of the "INDEPENDENT" and read the same with much pleasure. Your outspoken and vigorous support of the principles for which the democratic party now stands committed are refreshing and in pleasing contrast to the tone of most of the democratic papers in this state. I have placed the "NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT" on our exchange list, and would be pleased to receive your paper in return.

I think your board of regents have made an excellent choice in Superintendent Andrews. I had the pleasure of becoming quite well acquainted with him when he was at the head of the Department of Economics at Cornell. I occasionally attended his class room lectures, and remember well the vigorous way in which he expounded the industrial and robbery resulting from the appreciation of the monetary unit, through the legislation of 1873.

We are doing our best to secure a delegation to the Democratic National Convention, pledged for Mr. Bryan, what the result will be I cannot tell. If we had an aggressive leader in this state to properly look after the Bryan sentiment which prevails through the state it might easily be managed so as to become a dominant force at the state convention next month. The gold democrats of 1896 are most of them aggressive leaders of the democratic camp, and they are quietly doing what they can to prevent the sending of an instructed delegation to the national convention.

That Lost Gold

Secretary Gage Proposes to Make a Search for it but it Will Never be Found

The readers of this paper will remember how often a protest has been made against the treasury figures concerning the amount of gold in circulation in this country. We have always claimed that the figures put out regularly at Washington estimated the gold in circulation at least \$300,000,000 too high. The large amount of gold was made a factor in the last campaign. There was plenty of gold they said. After the campaign the gold bug papers let up a little and spoke of it as "the invisible supply"; they give it up altogether. Gage acknowledges now that there is \$400,000,000 short, and has ordered a search made for it. It will never be found. The Associated Press sent out the following dispatch the other day which is rather interesting reading.

Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury, has instructed M. L. Muehlmann, assistant treasurer in New York, to discover, if possible, what became of \$400,000,000 in gold coin which should be in this country, gold that is wanted out from the knowledge of the treasury department.

"In the early '70s," said Secretary Gage today, "there was \$130,000,000 in this country distributed among the people in coin. After that the department kept a careful record of the coinage and of the exports and the imports of gold. It was supposed that we knew exactly where the coin went to except that which was used in the arts and sciences and which was lost. Of this an estimate was made, and there were good reasons for believing that we were not more than a million or two out of the way."

"Lately we made a search of the country to find what sort of a gold balance could be struck. It required only a crude calculation to show that there should be in the treasury, the sub-treasury and the banks of the country \$1,000,000,000 of gold. That is what our balance sheets showed there should be after we had added all that had been coined and had made the deductions which were necessary. We were then somewhat astonished when we found that \$400,000,000 in gold had disappeared."

"Mr. Muehlmann has sent to every manufacturing jeweler in the country a blank which is to be carefully filled out describing minutely the quantity, kind and value of gold used in the last year. Other inquiries are also being made, and in a few weeks we expect to be able to tell how much gold there is now in the country. This will not explain what has become of the lost fortune, but it may show where our mistakes of calculation have been made."

Handcuffs for "Crazed Soldiers

The Christian and Missionary Alliance confirms the reports that hundreds of the American soldiers in the Philippines have been crazed because of the privations, hardships and torrid climate, backed by the demon liquor.

The Alliance says "that during the last four months four hundred and fifty soldiers have lost their reason. But, of course, this is owing to the effects of intoxicating liquor and all of its usual accompanying evil in the tropics."

Among the war supplies sent to the Philippines are handcuffs and manacles for these crazed soldiers. Some of the insane have been brought back to the states.

Again, we ask, why does not the commander-in-chief of the army bar his forces this worse than murderous demon of intoxication. With one word he can do it. He can order that no more of that power. Can the mothers of America hold him guiltless—they who cheered their boys to answer the call, and trusted to his guide and guard their most precious heart jewels?

These crazed ones bring back with a sickening sense the appeal to the chief made months ago against the cantons following our army into these torrid countries. The instincts of the people were right; they foresaw this ruin to their loved ones. They were crushed by the reply that he could not impose trade restrictions. A subtle treachery seemed to lurk in the answer, as if fraud must be had, though bought with blood—fired, if need be, with liquor.

But, mark! the day is at hand for judgment before the high court of this nation—this people, upon the power that could but would not save these poor soldiers' reason.—M. E. Walker in National Rural.

Not Unexpected

In an interview published in the Washington Post, congressman Sutherland is quoted as saying:

"I don't believe in unreasonable abuse during political campaigns, but these Cuban postal frauds are vindications of our doctrine and, to my mind, are thoroughly legitimate for use on the stump. What more natural than that we should point out these thefts as the outcome of imperialism and colonial possessions—Bathone, as the handmaid of Mark Hanna, his map through and through. Why shouldn't we expatiate on this to the voters? It forms material for a good argument. I am sure we shall use it for all it is worth."

Dewey's Scheme

Admiral Dewey says he will not accept a nomination for the vice-presidency from any party. He expects to have his name presented to the Kansas City convention as a candidate for president, although the program is not yet completed; and he expects to prevent the nomination of Mr. Bryan if he is not successful himself. He has had many assurances of support during his southern trip, and intimates that people who think Mr. Bryan has nailed down the support which they can to prevent the sending of an instructed delegation to the national convention.